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a. On 26 December 1947 Marshal Tito appointed Colonel-General Ivan Gosnjak (member of the Cominform and the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party) as Chief of the Special Panelav Commission for Implementing the "3P" Plan. Major-General Svetozar Vukmanovic of the Yugoslav General Staff was detailed to the Panelav Commission as the deputy chief.

b. The position of Vukmanovic as head of the already existing Executive Commission remains unchanged. The Executive Commission meanwhile has been strengthened by the appointments of Major-Generals Herbert W. Kraus, Nikola Boznic and Gedomir Drulovic as full members and Rear Admiral Djuro M. Loncarevic and Major-Generals Bosko M. Djurickovic, Milan Zvezlic and Vido Sersentis as alternate members.

c. The Chief of the Commission in Bulgaria is Major-General Slavcho Tranki. The actual head, however, is Kiril Lazarev, a well-known Bulgarian Communist. Lazarev's assistant is Todor Frahev, the Communist leader of Bulgarian trade unions.

d. Colonel Ismet Qamil is chief of the Commission in Albania.

e. The Bulgarian and Albanian Commissions are subordinate to the Yugoslav "Central" Commission (known as the Komisija-Majka), which issues instructions to them through special liaison officers attached to these diplomatic representations in Belgrade. These are Air Force Captain K.I. Stanov and Tuk Mirsedli, Bulgarian and Albanian liaison officers, respectively.

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a. The "VJ" Plan is the defensive part of the "RB" Plan and has been evolved with the object of implementing the latter. The "RB" Plan aims at the military and political subjugation of northern Greece and the creation of a Macedonian state.

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- b. The Plan provides for the use as a strategic route of the direct line from Sofia via the Struma valley at Kula (already constructed) and Sidhirokastron to the Aegean at Salonika and thence to Alexandroupolis.

Comments: It is reported that nine pages in the "VJ" Plan are devoted to the linking up of Sofia with the Aegean.)

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Comments: A strategic highway constructed by the Germans during the last war and used by armored units runs parallel with the railroad through the Struma Valley.)

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- c. In this connection a special system of fortifications is to be built in the Petric-Kula area to the northwest of the Rupil Pass, as great importance is attached to this area in the "VJ" Plan.
- d. The plan attaches similar importance to the construction of a route from the Danube to the Aegean using the Ruse-Stara Zagora line. Reconstruction of this section of the line was begun in September 1947 and the work of modernization is now complete between Stara Zagora and Podkova (sic).
- e. When the Ruse-Stara Zagora-Podkova sections have been modernized, this line will be extended to the frontier. It is planned to continue it eventually to Komotini and Porto Lago.
- f. There is to be a second line with one terminus as the military base of Kyustendil from which another line of fortifications will run eastwards through Tatar Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora and Sliven toward Burgas.
- g. A double track railroad on the Sofia-Dragoman-Caribrod-Nis-Belgrade line is also under construction.
- h. The construction of the Kyustendil-Bosiljgrad-Vranje-Fristina-Novi Pazar railroad line, which will link the Pernik coal mines with the Yugoslav iron mines has also begun. At the meeting of the "BB" Commission (Executive Commission?) on 19 December 1947 it was decided to give top priority to the construction of this railway. The work on the Bulgarian section of the line has been entrusted to Lieutenant Colonel Nikola Bogdanov and the Yugoslav section to Engineer Colonel Svetozar Voltic.
- i. Work on the Kyustendil-Gyushevo-Kriva Palanka-Kumanovo-Skoplje line was commenced in November 1947.
- j. Construction work has also started on the east-west strategic trunk railway Belgrade-Negotin-Vidin to connect Serbia directly with the Black Sea.
3. Burgas and vicinity as strategic points
- a. The sum of 850,000,000 levas, earmarked for the fortification of Burgas, was increased in late December 1947. The "VJ" Plan includes defenses not only for Burgas but for the Gulf of Burgas and Bulgarian coast as far as the Turkish frontier.
- b. Work on the construction of fortifications at Burgas was begun in September 1947. The entire area west of the local Lake Vaya-Koi where concrete pens for submarines are being built, is included.
- c. The line of fortifications for the city of Burgas itself runs parallel with the former boulevard Marie-Louise as far as the Ulica Pojarna, that is, the periphery of the "Soviet Zone". The Bulgarians are also to build

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fortifications in the "Soviet Zone", which includes the canal connecting the Gulf of Burgas with Lake Vaya-Koi.

- d. Construction of fortified artillery emplacements on the Malko Trnovo road has begun.
 - e. Construction of fortifications was to be started in February 1948 in the Burgas-Pomorie district. This work includes the installation of 14 AA batteries at Atanaskoi and Chernoje More, aircraft and seaplane bases which are being considerably extended.
 - f. A strong anti-aircraft defense system will also be built at Hodjamar, the center of the local coal field. Here 3,000 men are being employed on construction work. An underground gasoline dump was installed at Hodjamar in June 1947.
 - g. The northernmost point of the Bulgarian fortifications on the shores of the Black Sea is Cape Emine, where four coastal defense batteries were installed in the summer of 1947. A chain of reinforced concrete casemates is to be built from Emine to Pomorie at a distance of 200 to 400 meters from the coast, while 36 concrete emplacements (blockhouses) for field artillery and AT guns are to be set up behind the railroad and highway from Pomorie to Burgas.
 - h. The southern periphery of Burgas as far as Sozopol is also to be defended by AA artillery. Further off [redacted] 50X1-HUM a network of communications is to be constructed to connect Burgas with the ports of Primorsko (Kupriya), Tsarevo (Vasiliko) and Ahtopol, which have recently been completely modernized. The Malko Trnovo-Ahtopol and Malko Trnovo-Burgas roads are to be modernized, the latter by the summer of 1948.
 - i. Three chains of blockhouses are at present under construction in the Malko Trnovo area to protect the ports of Primorsko, Tsarevo and Ahtopol. AA artillery for the defense of the airfield is being installed in the Malko Trnovo area.
4. Bulgarian power plants and the "VJ" Plan
- a. The plans of the Bulgarian Commission provide for the extension of the power station at Chernoje More, the construction of a hydro-electric plant (No. 3) on the Marica river at Tatar Pazardzhik and of an electricity station (No. 11) at Dupnica.
5. Collaboration between Yugoslavia and Albania under the "VJ" Plan
- a. Economic and military collaboration between Albania and Yugoslavia is to be increased in view of the urgency attached by both governments to the joint execution of the "VJ" Plan. The former Albanian minister at Belgrade, Tuk Jakova, close friend and confidant of Tito, has been appointed Minister for Industry. In general the industrial policy to be pursued by Jakova will bind Albania completely with Yugoslavia. This policy has the whole-hearted support of the new Albanian Finance Minister, Kico Ndjela, who is an ardent advocate of collaboration with the Yugoslavs.
 - b. Jakova's primary task will be to increase the output of Albanian oil.
 - c. Yugoslavia will provide credits for the construction of an oil port at Vlone which will be connected by pipe line with the oil wells.

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- d. Jakova signed an agreement at Belgrade on Albanian participation in operating a synthetic gasoline plant which was originally to be built at Titograd (Podgorica). It is now planned to build the plant at Virpazar on Lake Scutari. The plant will have two co-directors, one Albanian and the other Yugoslav. Equipment is to be supplied partly by Yugoslavia. Much of the Yugoslav equipment had been obtained through UNRRA.

6. Albanian Defenses

- a. The "VJ" Plan provides for the modernization and extension of the underground concrete fortifications commenced by the Italians on the island of Saseno. A start was also made in July 1947 on the construction here of underground hangars for aircraft and of an anti-submarine "hangar" to protect the Gulf of Vlone.
- b. The plan also provides for the installation near Vlone of long-range guns capable of shelling Otranto, Italy.

7. Airfields

- a. Albania - Nine airfields are to be constructed in Albania at Elbasan, Berat, Vlone, Permet, Gjinokaster, Korce, Karaalibaj, Sarande and Miraka. Three will be for fighter aircraft and six will accommodate long-range heavy bombers.
- b. Yugoslavia - In Yugoslav territory, provision is made for the construction of one fighter and one bomber airfield at Skoplje, bomber fields at Ohrid, Prilep, Strumica, Stip and Kumanovo, and fighter fields at Bitolj, Krusevo, Titov Veles and Dojran.
- c. Bulgaria - Two bomber airfields are located at Kyustendil and Melnik. The remainder are situated in eastern Bulgaria at Plovdiv, Tatar Pazardzhik, Haskovo, Stara Zagora, Sliven, Yambol, Malko Trnovo and Burgas. There are fighter airfields at Burgas, Malko Trnovo and Haskovo.

8. Construction of defensive systems

- a. The defensive system consists fundamentally of reinforced concrete casemates and blockhouses of varying size and strength built at intervals of from 200 to 500 meters. This system of defense is described as well adapted to the local terrain, which is mountainous and wooded country interspersed with torrents and water courses.
- b. All casemates are equipped with AT guns and heavy automatic rifles, while the blockhouses are armed with field guns, AT guns and heavy automatic rifles. Both casemates and blockhouses are also equipped with flame throwers, especially designed to prevent approach by assault parties armed with grenades or pole charges.
- c. This system of defense is the work of German specialists, including a group of former officers of the Grossborn Artillery School.
- d. The percentage of the total output of cement of each country which will be used during 1948 in building fortifications under the "VJ" Plan is as follows:

Yugoslavia	59.7
Bulgaria	72
Albania	68

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